

Sr. High Horn Students  
Lesson 2 (30 Minute Session)

1 - Warm up (5 minutes) Refer to Lesson One for warm up specifics.

- o Long tones
  - o Aim to hold notes even longer and add crescendos and decrescendos.
- o Lip Slurs
  - o Add higher notes to your lip slurs, making sure you are not forcing the notes to speak.

2 - Technique (10 minutes)

- o Review F (Bb Concert) Major Technique from Lesson One. Try to Increase the tempo but remember... accuracy is more important than speed

F (Bb Concert) Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

The image shows three staves of musical notation for F Major. The first staff is labeled 'Scale' and shows the F major scale in 4/4 time, starting on F2 and ending on F4. The second staff is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows the F major triad (F2, A2, C3) in 4/4 time, starting on F2 and ending on F4. The third staff is labeled 'Thirds' and shows the F major scale in 4/4 time, starting on F2 and ending on F4, with a slur over the final two notes.

Etude (Study)

The image shows three staves of musical notation for an Etude (Study) in F major, 4/4 time. The first staff contains a sequence of eighth notes starting on F2 and ascending to F4. The second staff contains a sequence of eighth notes starting on F2 and ascending to F4, with a slur over the final two notes. The third staff contains a sequence of eighth notes starting on F2 and ascending to F4, with a slur over the final two notes.

## Bb (Concert Eb) Major Scale, Arpeggio and Thirds

Bb Major

Scale

Arpeggio

Thirds



## Etude (Study)



## Chromatic Scale

Chromatic



- When you practice your scales be sure to vary the articulations: all slurred, all tongued, slur two & tongue two, tongue two & slur two, slur three and tongue one, etc.

**For enrichment:** to advance your technique even more, play your scales in full range. i.e. For major scales, start on your lowest note (not necessarily the root or first note of the scale) and play to your highest note using the same key signature.

Always work with a metronome aiming for accuracy first and then increase the tempo. Accuracy is more important than speed.

### 3 – Work on your repertoire (15 minutes)

**Choose to practice what needs to be mastered; don't waste your time practicing what you can already do.**

Refer to Lesson One on how to approach mastering challenging sections.

Pick something from your band repertoire to practice.

Looking for more music to play? Check out [8notes.com](http://8notes.com) where you will find lots of **FREE** sheet music.

### 4 – Listening (5 minutes)

- On YouTube, find examples of great players to listen to and *really listen* for the following: breathing, tone quality, articulations, musical phrasing, dynamics, etc. Great players to check out: Hermann Baumann, Dennis Brain, Barry Tuckwell.
  - Listen to someone new!